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A MIDSUMMER MELODY.

'Twas a night in the dog days, And all through the house Night prowlers were stir ing-Roach, bed-bug and mouse. The children, uneary.
Squirmed this way and that—
The bed-begs preferred them
Because they were fat.

The bed-bors preferred them
Because they were fat.

But at uswin on each insect
Lyon, a death provider fell;
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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Susiness letters for The Tefficuse Office about in all cases be
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To Business Men.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must adcertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is to other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world. circulating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. Price & 1 per line each insertion.

To Inventors.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors de tailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if suffi-ciently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

JOHN H. Tysor, New Brunswick, N. J., has THE TRIBUNE for sale.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer Vanderbilt, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

By the arrival of the steamship Weser we are put in possession of two days later intelligence from Europe. The news from the seat of war is of moment, mainly as confirmatory of what was previously known or generally inferred. The Austrians had fallen back to Verona, and Garibaldi was endeavoring to get the command of Lake Garda, in order to isolate that fortress from the Tyrol. We are enabled to lay before our readers the French official report of the Battle of S. Aferino. together with the very full descriptions of The London Times correspondents with the two armies The news from Germany is highly important Field-Marshal Prince Windischgrätz was expected at Berlin from Vienna on a special mission. The Federal Diet had unanim usly acceded to a proposition from Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine, and an extraordinary Diet had been convoked for the 14th inst to raise money for war purposes. This does not look much like "localizing" the war. Kossuth had been received with great enthusiasm in Italy.

CASS ON NATURALIZATION.

In the shape of a dispatch to our Minister at Berlin, Mr. Cass publishes in The Washington Constitution an apology for and defense of the doctrines announced in some recent letters of his, which have given so great a shock to our adopted citizens. This document begins with denouncing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance as a relict of barbarism. It fully admits the right of expatriation as having been engrafted into the Constitution of the United States, by that clause of it which confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform tule of naturalization. It alleges that from and after the date of his naturalization (with the exception that he cannot become President of the United States), the naturalized citizen is placed upon the very same footing, both at home and abroad, as the native citizen. Still Mr. Cass justifies the opinion which he gave in his Le Clerc and Hofer letters, on the ground that he had in view in those letters only the cases of naturalized citizens who, at the time they left their native country. were already under obligations of military service, by having been already drafted into the army. He sets up a distinction between these cases and that of these who at the time of their emigration were subject only to a liability to future military

The distinction, however, between these two cases does not by any means seem so clear. There is room to apprehend that, in his negotiatiations with the Governments of Germany, Mr. Cass may find himself very hard pressed by the concessions he has himself made. He compares the case of a German subject drafted into the army to that of a British or American soldier who has voluntarily enlisted. He seems to regard the evasion by a German subject of a forced and involuntary service as standing upon the ground of a breach of contract. In the case of a voluntary en-

bound. The obligation has nothing to do with his citizenship. It is in the nature of a debt which be has himself contracted, and which he may whenever found within the jurisdiction, and whatever changes of citiz-nahip be may meanweile have un tergone, be reasonably erough called upon to discharge. But in the German military service there is no enlistment. The individual, as an individual does no act and contracts no obligation. He is called into the army, and kept there merely by the tre of his allegiance-merely by the fact that he is the subject of such or such a State, Now, if it be true, as Mr. Cass alleges, that the moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever; if, to use Mr. Cass's figure, he is born anew, and if, in consequence, a broad and impassable line separates him from his native country, how is it possible that an obligation to render military service which had no other basis. except the mere fact of his birth within that country, and his allegiance to the sovereign of it, can survive his new birth and the total extinction of that former allegisnee !

The entire extinction by the act of naturalization of all allegiance to any foreign state or pot-ntate would seem to carry with it the simultaneous extipetion of all the consequences or results of such all-giance-among the rest the extinction of all obligations to render military or any other service, where no personal contract exists, and where the service was merely an incident to the allegi-

What difference in fact is there-and this is a question which the German Governments will be I kely to call upon Mr Cass to answer-between a future liability and a present liability to military service, when both the one and the other grow out of the mere fact of birth, independent entirely of any consent or cooperation on the part of the individual liable? If a new birth, a ctange of citizeaship does not extinguish the one liability, as Mr. Cass seems to admit that it does not, it will perhaps not be easy to convince the German Goveroments that it extinguishes the other.

It is very unfortunate, in view of the tenscity lamented by Mr. Cass with which the German Governments cling to the military service of those who once owed allegiance to them, that Mr Cass should himself have put an argument into their mouths of which they will know well how to avail themselves It would have greatly simplified matters, and probably have hastened a final arrangement of the question had our Government taken the plain and simple ground that all obligations to military service were extinguished simultaneously with the allegiance out of which those obligations arose. But that was too much to expect of the blun lerheads of our Democratic Administration. If it had been a question of "niggers," they would have had clear views and a distinct purpose from the beginping; but as it is only a matter of white men, and these of foreign birth, there is no telking when they will come to a rational understanding of the subject.

A Washington letter in The N. Y. Herald, written, as that journal alleges, by a "careful cor-" respondent," states, on the authority of a Demoeratic Senator, that the number of cargoes of African slaves landed on the coast of the United States, and smuggled into the interior since May 1848, amounts to sixty or seventy, and according to the same authority, twelve vessels more are expected within ninety days.

Such statements are, no doubt, to be received with a good many grains of al'owance; but where there is so much smoke we may reasonably expect a certain amount of fire. The case of the yatch Wanderer abundantly proves how easy it is to land slaves on the coast and transfer them into the interior without it being known to the public what is going on. If, with all the efforts made or preterded to be made by the Government to trace the neg oes imported by that vessel, and with all the public attention attracted to that case, it was possible to land the cargo of the Wanderer, and to carry the negroes into the interior, without scarcely a trace of them being found, the same thing may evidently be done over and over again by vessels which have attracted no attention to themselves. There are a number of unfrequented ports on the Gulf of Mexico which, according to all accounts, are used for these operations. It having been demonstrated in the case of the Wanderer bow little is to be apprehended in the way of the enforcement of the laws, there seems no serious obstacle to the rspid growth of this contraband traffic. But how long will it remain contraband? There can be little doubt that at the next ression of Congress a strong demonstration wid be made to obtain the repeal of the probibitory laws. Several politiciens who committed themselves a little too early as epponents of the revival of the traffic, will endeavor to make their peace with its advocates by going for the repeal of the Federal laws against it, leaving each State to settle for itself the policy of revival. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi is said to have such a bill in preparation.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1859. Responsible persons from Utah assert positively that the War Department has contracted for flour at over three times the price at which it can be purchased in the Territory. This matter will be investigated next Winter, together with the enormous extra allowances made in favor of Russell.

Majors & Waddell over the appraisals of pay-Johnson's contract for transporting the California Ocean Mail after October 1 is now regarded as worthless. The Department has written bim to come here to conclude arrangements but without effect. His bondsmen may be held answerable.

The Administration is much exercised about the opposition made by the Hon. John Kelly and others o their doctrine denying adopted citizens protection abroad.

If full developments be made on the trial of Mr. Seaman, the late Democratic Superintendent of Printing, others will be implicated. He was only one of a corrupt combination.

The Great India Rubber Trial.

Baltimone, Friday, July 15, 1859.

Horace H. Day et al. agt. John Stellman et al.—
These cases, which have occupied the United States
Circuit Court, before the Hon. Judge Giles, for the past
two weeks, terminated to day. The Hon. John H. B.
Latrobe of this city, made the closing argament for
the plaintiff. The magnitude of the question at issue,
(the exclusive right of the plaintiff to manufacture, import and all avery description of govern clastic India port and sell every description of weven elastic India-rubber goods, and the distinguished array of legal talent engaged, have created general interest here, and great anxiety is felt by dealers throughout the country concerning the result, as this is the first final hearing in this class of cases before going to the Sulistment, the soldier is personally and individually | preme Court of the United States.

The Death of Mr. Choate. Bostos, Fr day, July 15, 1859. Mr. Choste's life was to sured for \$25,000, as follows: \$10,000 in the New-Registed Mutual Co , and \$5 000

each in the Meseachusette, Cuarter Oak and Connectient offices. There will be a preliminary meeting of the Suffolk Bar to-morrow, when a commettee will be chosen to make suitable arrangements in reference to the death

Railroad Accident.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, July 14. The engine and tender attached to the passenger ten'n on the Vermon. Central Railroad were broken up to day, near New Randolph, by running off the track. T e passenger cars were saved, and the fireman and baggage master were badly injured, but no others.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

FATHER POINT, Friday, July 15, 1859—12 r. M. There are yet no signs of the steamship Indian, now fully one, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. The weather is beautifully clear. Naval.

PRITADETHIA Friday, July 15, 1859.

The sloop-of-war Lancaster will be retained ten days for repairs to machinery. To consequence of this delay it is probable that the new flag efficer for the Pacific Squadret, will proceed to the Pacific via Passina. In monere Long, his predecessor, is returning inva-ded. During the storm of Thursday evening two esserting seamen of the Lancaster, leaped overboard and were probably drowned.

Congressional Nomination.

The Democrats of the 1st District have nominated Peter E. Love for Congress, in place of the Hon, Jas. D. Seward, who declines a renomination.

Duel Between O. Jennings Wise

Duel Between O. Jennings Wise and Patrick Henry Aylett.

Ridhidon, V.A., Friday, July 14.

A duel came off to-day in North Carolina, between O. Jennings Wise of The Enquirer, and Parick Henry Aylett, a contributor to the columns of The Examiner.

Mr. Aylett fired first: Mr. Wise then fired in the air, when Mr. Aylett withdrew the challenge and asked for a reconciliation, which Mr. Wise refused. The difficulty grew out of the late controversy between The Enquirer and Examiner on the subject of intervention and non intervention. The Enquirer and Examiner vention and non intervention.

Killed by Lightning. Oswedo, Friday, July 15, 1859.

Miss Collesta Robinson, of South West, Oswego County, aged 16 years, was struck by lightning this morning, and instantly killed.

Snicide.

Workester, Mass., Friday, July 15, 1859.
Edward H. Hemmenway, president of the People's Insurance Company, a wealthy and unmarried man, committed suicide this noor. Cause, temporary insanity, produced by ill health.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court. HABRISBURG, Pa., Fritav, July 15, 1859.
The Governor has appointed James Gamble, exmember of Congress, Presioning Judge of the Supreme Court, which effice was made vacant by the death of

Regatta. New-Losnos, Conn., Friday, July 15, 1859.
The challerge regatta for a purse of \$100 between the Club beats Eaglet and Pequot of this city took pace this afternoon. The Pequot won by half a second. The distance (three miles) was accomplished in

21 min. 58; sec. by the Pequot, and 21 min. 59 sec. by the Eaglet. A GALA DAY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

BLONDIN AND HIS WHEELBARROW.

this city, the Woman's Right's Convention, and more than ail, the final feat of Mons. Blondin in crossing the river by his own road and private conveyance—these drew people together from all quarter.

At 3 o'clock p. m., Mons. Blondin appeared in front of the Falls Hotel. He took a carriage, in which, with his lietle "burgy" and two gentlemen friends, he rice about the vibage a white, and then proceeded to the river side and entered the inclosure. His wis soon came, and entered the grounds also. Multitudes of people began to gather about and within the inclosure, and on the Canadian side of the river a still greater number had collected. Some clambered down upon the rocks below, and took seats midway between the upper soil and the foaming waters.

At 4 o'clock, the fire companies came in a body and At 4 o'clock, the fire companies came in a body and entered the inclosure. It is not known how many were present, but doubtless between taree and four

thousand upon the American side, and as many unore upon the opposite.

At a little after 4, M. Blondin began a series of inter-

At a little after 4, M. Blondin began a series of interesting performances on a slack rope in the grove. These were continued till a quarter before five, when he appeared at the end of the rope on the American size, to the relief of the spectators, who had meited in the sin for two hours.

The tope occupied its former position; M. Blondin was dreized in his former style of body tights. He passed down the cable backward, carrying his balancing pole. About 240 feet from the embankment he tanned, sat down arese again, proceeding, passed a paused, sat down arese again, proceeding, passed a little beyond the center, paused, sat down. Then holding his hat aloft, Capt. Travis, who was stationed upon the Maid of the Mist, a out 300 feet above a point bereath the cable, shot at it with a rifle. It is too known whether he hit the target or not. M. Blondin, knewn whether he hit the target or not. M. Blondia, are ug, passed or; at about 200 feet from the opposite embackment, pensed, set down, and laid down upon the rope. He did not pause again until he has gained subd footing and was borne with cheers to his carriage. The heat was very opposite, the thermometer shading at 75° in the shade. The feat was more wonderful since it was performed backward, and in the short space of 15 minutes, including all stops.

After refree-big himself, with his friends. M. Blondin appeared again at the rope at 5½. But this time he was clad in dark habiliments, with a false face, and very much resembled a monkey. He had his little barrow and balancing pole before him. He proceeded directly across the river, without once halting until he gained land. He had to be more c suttions, and consequently slower. The whole time employed was ten

quently slower. The whole time employed was ten minutes

Tie wheelbarrow is slender, made mostly of halfsuch whitewood, and nailed with small brads. The wheel is fifteen inches in diameter, and at its circumference four inches thick. It is carved out in the center in representation of spokes, and is grooved upon the circumference surface to the depth of three inches. The axis is of wood, and at its end no more than half an inch in diameter. The axis of the barrow are four feet long, made of inch board, and are bent upward from the box, to which they are attached at the sides. The box is furteen inches while at the top, about three feet long, and at the bottom sixteen inches. The tops of the sides are irregular, sloping toward the center and the ends. The whole box is made of half inch stuff, except the ends, which are an inch thick, and fercice four inches thick. It is carved out in the cenuff, except the ends, which are an inch thick, and state, except the east, which are an inch tack, and tables with small brads. The sides of the box are oruement d with bright colored point. The whole conveyance would not weigh more than twenty pounds, and thirty pounds would likely break box, arms or
sale. It was made by Thomas Duncan of the theater
of this city. No man rode, as some had expected.
After M. Blondio's arrival upon the American side,
the crowd dispersed. Some returned to this city by the crowd dispersed. Some returned to this city by the Arrow. The 6 o clock train alone brought no less

-Mr Greeley arrived at Fort Laramie on the 26th ult., and expected to wait there for some days for the passage of the mail, with which he was going to Salt Lake City. His injured leg was nearly well again. -Mr. Chedell, the Director of the Central Railroad

who was injured by the accident at Oneida, is recovering much more rapidly than was anticipated. -The Duchess of Hamilton, whose son married a

German princess, is dead. She was the daughter of William Beckford of Fonthill, the author of ... The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, is suffering from internal cancer.

-Mr. Rarey is now again in London, taming ferocions horses, giving lessons to cavalry officers and rough riders, and occasionally exhibiting his art in public. When he returns to this country, he will

bring the famous horse Cruiser with him.

-Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is at the Gramercy Park Hotel, and intends making this city his residence for the Summer. -Burglars paid a visit to the office of Gerrit

Smith, at Peterboro, one night last week. They broke in the door, blew open an iron safe with gunpowder, and carried off about \$100 in money.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER.

GERMANY PREPARING FOR WAR.

A Cerps of Observation on the Rhice.

A DIET CALLED TO BAISE MONEY.

Windischgratz going to Berlin. THE ALLIES INVESTING THE FORTRESSES.

FULL ACCOUNTS OF SOLFERING. FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The steamship Weser, from Bromen on the 1st and Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at about 124 o'e ock this morning. Her savices are two days later

than our last. Mr Mitter Gibson has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, declined by Mr. Cobden.

The Lisbon correspondent of The London News says that the real merits of the d fliculty between the Spanish and Portuguese Gavern nents, relative to the frontier question, have not yet transpired. He is told that the bone of contention is some three leagues of land on the frontier, and although alarmists wish to make out that the Spanish Government has sent troops to Bacajoz with the purpose of threatening Portugal, and has done so at the instance of France, there is every probability that the matter will be amicably arranged.

THE WAR.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS. The Times has the following from its Vienna correspondent:

VIENNA, July 3-3 p. m. The Picdmentese have surrounded Peschiera. A French divis on had been sent to the south, to join the corps of Prince Napoleon.

VIENNA, Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock. The following telegram has reached me. VERONA, June 98 The Austrians have abandoned the line of the

Mincio, and falen back on Verona, after having burned the bridges at Monzambane, Vallegio and Guite. The total loss of the Second (Austrian) Army at Selferino was 230 officers and 9,000 privates, killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of

whom have already returned.

The Austrians lost five guns. MILAN, July I (via Turin). The legion of Gev. Gar-baldi and the division of Gen. Cialdini are maneuvering to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order thus to render themselves masters of the Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verena from the Tyrol.

BERNE, July 2. A body of Chasseurs des Alps, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano, under the command, it is said, of Gen.

TRIESTE, July 3.

A steamer arrived here to-day from Constantinople, passed the day before yesterday, at Curzola, on the Dalmatian coast a French squadron composed of six ips-of-the line, five frigates and many gunboats. TRIESTE, July 3. An English steamer coming from Liverpool an-

Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea.

passed Nabresina.

According to reliable information, Field-Marshall Prince Windischgratz is expected here this evening, on a special mission, coming from Vienna, via Dresden.

Extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July instant. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 2. At to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Up-

eral Governments were without instructions. MARSEILLES, July 2. "Advices have been received from Naples to the 28th uit. M. Brenier, the French Envoy, has been apappointed Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius Prince Ischitella and Prince Comitmi have been sen to Lombardy on a mission reciprocal to that dispatched to Naples by France and Sardinia in the par-

quiry into the disturbances at Perugia has been orered. An official contradiction has been aublished of the reported liberation of c iminals at Rome. A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by his Holiness to the Cardinals in the Legations, have been saued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

Pants, July 2-12:22 p. m. The Bourse opened inanimate. Rents, 63f. 2:23 p. m .- Rentes have risen, being now 63t 45c. 3:33 p. m .- Rentes close 63f. 35c., for both money and account, being I higher than yesterday.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The French Government has published the following flicial account of the Battle of Solferino, dated:

ing one after the other the lines of the Adds, the Oglio, and the Chiese. There was every reason to believe that they intended to concentrate all their resistance behind the Mincio, and it was important that the allied army should occupy as soon as possible the principal points of the hights which extend from Lonato as as far Volta, and which form on the south of the Lake of Garda, an agglomeration of small hills, in many places very abrupt. The just reports received by the Emperor Napoleon indicated, in fact, not the enemy had abandoned these hights and retired behind According to a seperal order given by the Emperor of the

howed themselves an different points, and the Emperor had re crived notice of it; but, as the Austrians were in the habit of making numerous reconscissances, his Majesty only regarded those demonstrations as a mark of the care and attention which

reded in all haste toward Castiglione, where the Imperial Guard were to assemble. During the night the Austrian army, which had decided on assuming the offensive, had passed the Minclo at Geite, Valleggio, Monasmeino and Peschiera, and again occupied the positions which it had recently abandoned. This was the re-

"alt of he plan the execution of which the congretal process from the time of their leaving Magnota, by retiring excessively from Piscetza, Pizzishettone, Cromona, Aroune, Belogua and Ferrara—to a word, by exacusting every position to order to an cumulate their force on the Miscio. They had, bessite, increased heir army with the greater part of the troops composing the garrisons of Vertons, Manton and Pesculera, and it was thus that they were able to assemble pine corps d'armée, numbering also gether from 250,000 to 270,000 men, who advanced toward the Chiese, covering the plans and the hights. This immense force appear of to be divided into 'we armise: that on the right, according to notes found after the buttle on an Austrian officer, was be take possession of Lounto and Castiglione, and that on the left to march n Moutechiaro. The Austriaus thought that the whole of the allied army had not yet crossed the Ciriese, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that ever,

The two armies in their way one against the other, met there are middelly. Scarcely had Marshals Barnguay d'Huisen and fore middenly. Scarcely had Marshais bangusy a faunce and McMahon passed Castiglions when they found themselves in presence of considerable force opposed in advance. At the associated Gen. Niel encountered the Austrians near Medicie Tas King's army, which was going to Persolenge, also met the Austrians in advance at Rivoluella; and, on his pari, Marshal Castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobett bond the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the castobeth castob

my's cavalry.

All the corps of the allied army being at the time on their march at a somewhat considerable distance one from the other, the Emperor first of all directed his attention to bringing them together, so that they might mutually support each other. For that purpose His Majesty went immediately to Marshat the Duke c. Magesta who was or the right on the plain, and who had do, ployed perpenticularly to the road which leads from Castiglians to Colto. As Gen. Niel did not yet apnear. His Majesty basecond to Colto. As Cen. Niel did not yet appear, His Majesty baseded the march of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and placed it under the orders of the Duke di Magenta, as a reserve to operate in the plain on the right of the 2d corps. The Emperer, at the same time, sent orders to Marshai Cannobert to support Gea. Niel as much as possible, while recommending him to grand him self on the right against an Austrian corps which, according to information given to His Majesty, was to agvance from Mastas on

These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the hights, in the center of the line of bette, where Marshal Baraguay d'Hilbers, too distant from the Serlainian zung to be able to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult Sround against toops which were incessantly renewed.

The Marshal had exceptheless arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Selferino is built. That village was defended by considerable force at temphed in an oid chateau and a large cemetery, both of which were avrenueded by thick and considerable walls. The Marshal had alreads lost a great number

ore related walls. The Morshal had already lost a great number of new, and had had more than once to expose himself by leading on the troops of Barvine's and Lasmirault's divisions. Wors out with feligue and heat, and exposed to a heavy fire of much try, these troops gained ground with much difficulty. At this mo ment the Emperor ordered Forey's division to advance, one brigthe village of Soferiae, and caused it to be supported by Camen's division of light infantry of the Guard. He caused to advance with these troops the artillery of the Guard which, under the command of Gen. de Sevelfages and Gen. Leboud, took up as conclused of the a section of the control of the control of the success in the center. While Farey's division seized on the centery, and Gen. Bassine distret his

viest, four Austrian columns, advancing between the King's army and the corps of Marsha Baraqua, d'Hilliers, endeavored to turn the right of the Piedmontesc. Six pieces of artillery, however, ably directed by Gen. Forgeot, had opened a very heavy fire on the

While the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliors was sustaining While the corps of Marshal Baragusy of Hillibers was sustaining the coeffici at Sofferine, the corps of the Duke de Magouta had deployed in the plain of Guidizzabe, in advance of the far and Casa Marina, and his line of battle, cutting the road to Mantas, directed its right toward Medole. At 9 o'clock in the moraleg he was attacked by a strong Austrian column, preceded by a nemerous artillery, which placed itself in battery at 1,000 or 1,200 yards in advance of our front. The artillery of the first two divisions of the 20 corps, advancing immediately on the line of skir-sicher, corpus a very again five anglust the front of the Austrians.

endeavored to turn the left of the 2d corps, and the Duke de Ma-genta directed nathral it six aquadrons of light dragoons. Three-successful charges of our cavalry repeiled that of the enemy,

successful charges of our cavalry repe led that of the enemy, who left in our hands a number of men and horses.

At 24 o'clock the Duke de Mageuta assumed the offensive in his tuen, and ordered Gen. de la Matterouge to advance on his left, on the side of Solferino, in order to carry San Cassiana and the other positions occupied by the enemy.

The village was turned on both sides, and curried with irrevierible vigor by the Algerian Riflemen and the 45th. The riflemen were immediately after sent against the principal counterport, which units Cavriana with San Cassiana, and which was

ort, which unites Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was cefouled by considerable forces. A first hight, croward by a kind of redoubt, speedily fell into the possession of the sharp-abouters, but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They took it again with the aid of the 45th in dislocing them. They took it again with the aid of the 40th and 7td, and were driven out once more. To support this strack, Gen. de la Motterouse was obliged to march up his brigsts o reserve, and the Duke of Magenta advanced his whole corps. At the same time the Emperor gave orders to Manèque's brigster.

Grenadiers, to advance from Sofferino against Cavriana. The enemy was unable any longer to resist this double attack, supported by the fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about 5 to the evening the Voltigeurs and Algerian starpshooters entered at the At that mement a fearful storm which burst over the two armies obscured the sky and suspended the struggle; but as soo

changes the retreat of the Austrians into a precipitate flight.

During this million the Horse Chancurs of the Guard, who

dankek the Duke de Magenta's right, had to charge the Austrian

Leaving Carpenedolo at 3 o'clock in the morning, they were marching on Medele, supported by the cavalry of the Desvau and Partoenesus divisions, when, at about two kilometers from Medole, the aquadrons of chasseurs which preceded the corps met the Hulars. They charged taem with impetuosity, but were met the Hoters. They charged taem with impensary, but were checked by the enemy's infantry and artillery, which defended the village. Gen. de Luzy immediately took measures for an at-tack. While he sent two columns to torn Midole on the right and left, he advanced on the front himself, preceded by his artillery, which kept up a fire on the village. This attack, executed with

ber of prisoners in our hands. in the direction of an isolated house called Cassanova, which stanes in the plain on the road to Mantus, about two kilometres from Guidizzola. The enemy was in considerable force on tast side, and a desperate conflict took place, while Luxy's division was marching toward Ceresars on the one hand, and toward Bo

were there stopped by the fire of 42 pieces of artillary, one ched by General Solulle. The enemy's cannon then came and took part in the struggle, and kept on for a great part of the day, al

though with manifest inferiority.

Failly's division come up in its turn, and Gen. Niel reserving the second brigade of that division, directed the first between Casanova and Roberto, toward the handet of Baeta, to connect Gen. de Luzy with Gen Viney. Gen. Niel's intention was to march toward Guicizzolo as soon as the Duke de Magunta should have taken Cavriana, and he hoped by that means to out off the energy from the road to Volta and Goito; but to execute the

The 3d corps starting from Storzans at 2 in the storzang, and
pessed the Chiese at Viscon, and arrived about 7 o'slock at Castel
Guffredo, a small town surrounded by walls, and still occupied by
the enemy's cavalry. While Gen. Janulu was turning the post ion to the south, Gen. Regnault attacked it in front, sent Sap pers to burst open the gates, and entered the town, driving the

rived abreust of Models, put its left in conjunction with Gen. d Lury, on the side of Ceresara, and on its right faced Castel Go

imself judged Gen. Niel's position, Marshal Canrobert sent Reg auld's division toward Robecco, and ordered Gen. Trochu to carry his firm brigade between Casanova and Baeta, to the point on which the most formidable attacks of the enemy were being directed. The rednforcements of fresh troops permitted Gen-Niel to send in the direction of Guidizzolo part of Luzy's and De Failly's divisions. The column advanced up to the first hours of the village, but, find up before it superior forces established in a

From The Refulo Courser, July 15.
Several causes combined to senior yesterday a gala day at the Falls. The severe heat drove many thither from the city. The Hose Companies, excursions from this city, the Woman's Right's Convention, and more TRIESTE, July 2. The American steam-frigate Wabash has left our port for Mession. To-day 700 prisoners of war passed through our town for Nabresina. The Archduchess Charlotte is about to establish a hospital for wounded soldiers in the Archducal Palace here, and to support it with an annual donation of 20,000 florins.

Off Aucona were four English ships of the line, with bree steamers. Yesterday, Count Rechberg, the Austrian Premier.

Musicu, Sunday, July 3. On account of want of mon-y for war purposes, an

per Raine, was almost unanimously agreed to. Sev-

ous of M. Brenier and Count Salmour. Letters from Rome to the 28th a-sert that an in-

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVELSA, June 24, After the Battle of Magenta and the combat of Malegnano, the Austrians had precipitated their retreat on the Mincio, abandon,

French on the evening of the 25d, the army of the King of Piedmont was to advance on Pozzolengo, Marshal Baraguay d'Hil liers on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of Magenta on Cavriana Geo. Niel on Guiddizzolo, and Marshal Canrobert on Medole The Imperial Guard was to march on Castiglione, and the two divisions of cavalry of the line to take a position in the plain between Solferino and Medele. It had been decided that the movements should commence at 2 o'clock in the morning, in order to avoid the excessive heat of the day.

Nevertheless, during the 21d several detachments of the enemy

they give to obtaining information and protecting themselves.

At 5 in the morning of the 24th, the Emperor, who was Montechiaro, heard the report of caunon in the plain, and pro

division sized on the concerty, and the basic and division of the tower of the imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower communing the chateau and possessed themselves of it. The little sills near Bolferino were successively carried, and at 3j o'slock the Austrians evacuated the position, under the fire of our settl lery, placed on the creats, and left in our bands 1,500 prisoners, 14 pieces of cannon, and two colors. The share of the Imperial Guard in this glorious trophy was 13 gues and one color. While this conflict was going on, and while the fice was the hea

mishers, opened a very snarp fire against the front of the Austriaes, and at the same fustant the horse batteries of Desvaux's and Par. connect x's divisions took the enemy's cannon en echarge, reduces toem to silence, and seen forced them to fall back. Immediately after. Desvaux's and Partonneaux's divisions charged the Aux trians and took 600 prisoners.

Meant me, a column of two regiments of Austrian cavalry had

nounces that on the 26th ult. disturbances took place in Mersina. Four Sardmian war-steamers were at ade of Volcigeurs of the Gaard, supported by Gen. Mellinet's

as the rain had cossed the French troops resumed the operations commenced, and drave the enemy from all the hights command, ing the village. Soon after, the fire of the artillery of the Guard

cavairy, which threat ned to turn it.

At 6) o'c ook the enemy was retreating in all directions.

Fut, though the battle was won in the center, where the French troops rad never censed to gain ground the right and left still remained behind. Bowever, the troops of the titu corps had also taken an important and glavious part in the battle of Solferino.

great vigor, was entirely successful; at 7 o'clock the enomy re-tired from Medole, leaving two pieces of cannon and a good num Vincy's division, which followed Luzy's, marched from Medal-

At this moment the enemy attempted to turn the left of Viney's division in the interval left between the 24 and 4th Corps: sher came up to within 200 metres of the front of our troops, but

plan it was necessary for the troops of Marsani Camobert's corpute to replace at Roberco those of Gen. de Luzy.

The Al corps starting from Mezzana at 2 in the morning, had

enemy's cavalry before him.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, Regnault's division, having ar.

Luzy, on the side of Ceresara, and on its right faced Castel Gof-fre do, so as to watch the movements of the detached corps whose departure from Mantua had been announced.

That apprehension paralyzed, during the greater part of the day, the corps d'armée under Marshal Conrobert, who did not think it prudent, in the first instance to lend the 4th corps the support demanded by Gen. Net. Nevertheless, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being reassured as to his righ, and having of install induction. Nick resistion, Marshall Gora, a